FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do stripe do do.—For sale by
A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ¼ tierces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf

Picked up

IN the street, in this place, a few days since, a small BAND BOX containing a new HAT.—Inquire at this Office.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons from trading for a Note given by Baldwin & Phillips, and endorsed by James Baldwin, Sen for $250, payable at the U S. Bank. The said Bank is also cautioned from receiving said Note as it was lost or mislaid in the mail.

BALDWIN & PHILLIPS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus County, April 2. 31 5w

Lost or Mislaid.

AN obligation made by Thomas Dwight to Mc Caskill & Sedberry, for Ninety dollars, to be paid in the trimming of a Coach. The above obligation was made some time in 1826, and transferred to me by S. H. Sedberry. I forewarn all persons from trading for the same, and I also forewarn Mr. Dwight not to pay it to any person without my order.

H. B. SEDBERRY.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835. 31-3w.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Freighting on Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a new Boat on the River running from this place to and from Georgetown, So. Ca., of such a draft, as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the river.

They have now building in Charleston, another Boat of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next. These Boats will enable us to freight for our up country friends with certainty and dispatch. Our Rates will be *AS LOW* as any boat on the river; and in addition, we agree to forward all Goods that come by them to our care, *Free of Charge.*

Our Warehouses and Cotton Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from *Fire* No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance in Cash, two thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

LA COSTE & McKAY

Cheraw, S. C., February 2, 1835. 22eow6t

100 Barrels FLOUR,
400 bushels CORN,
300 do. OATS.
For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 31, 1835. 30 3w.

THE FOOLS' PENCE.

The following interesting narrative is from a tract recently published in London, and forwarded to this country by a correspondent of the Religious Magazine, from which we copy it:

Have you ever seen a London gin shop? There is perhaps no statelier shop in the magnificent chief city of England. No expense seems to be spared in the building and the furnishing of a gin shop.

Not many years ago, a gin shop was a meanlooking, and by no means a spacious place, with a few small bottles, not bigger than a doctor's largest vial, in the dusty window. However poor many of the working classes may be, it seems to be their pleasure to squander their little remaining money upon a number of these places, as if they were determined that the persons whom they employ to sell them poison, should dwell in the midst of luxury and splendour. I do not mean to say that we have a right to throw all the blame upon the master or the mistress of a gin shop.—For my part, I should not like to keep one, and be obliged to get rich upon the money of the poor infatuated creatures who will ruin both soul and body in gin drinking; but, at the same time, the master of the gin-shop may say, "I don't force the people to drink, they will have gin, and if I do not sell it to them, somebody else will." The story of "The Fools' penny," which follows is worthy attending to.

A little mean-looking man sat talking to Mrs. Crowder, the mistress of the Punch-bowl: "Why Mrs Crowder," said he, "I should hardly know you again! Really I must say you have things in the first style. What an elegant paper! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire-screens! all so bright and so fresh! and yourself so well, and looking so well."

Mrs Crowder had dropped languidly into an arm-chair, and sat sighing and smiling with affectation, not turning a deaf ear to her visitor, but taking in, with her eyes, a full view of what passed in the shop, having drawn aside the curtains of rose colored silk, which sometimes cover the windows in the wall between the shop and the parlor.

"Why, you see, Mr. Berriman," she replied, "our business is a thriving one, and we don't love to neglect it, for one must work hard for an honest livelihood; and then you see, my two girls, Letitia and Lucy, are about to leave their boarding school; so Mr. Crowder and I wished to make the old place as genteel and fashionable as we could; and what with new stone copings to the windows, and new French window frames to the first floor, and a little paint, and a little papering, Mr. Berriman, we begin to look tolerable. I must say, Mr. Crowder too has laid out a deal of money in fitting up the shop, and in filling up the cellars."

"Well, ma'am," continued Mr. Berriman, "I don't know where you find the needful for all these improvements. For my part, I can only say, our trade seems to be quite at a stand-still. There's my wife always begging for money to pay for this or that little necessary article, but I part from every penny with a pang. Dear Mrs. Crowder, how do you manage?"

Mrs. Crowder simpered; and raising her eyes, and looking with a glance of smiling contempt towards the crowd of customers in the shop; "The Fools' pence, 'tis the fools' pence that does it for us," she said.

Perhaps it was owing to the door being just then opened, and left a-jar, by Miss Lucy, who had been serving in the bar, that the words of Mrs Crowder were heard by a man named George Manly, who stood at the upper end of the counter. He turned his eyes upon the customers who were standing near him, and saw pale sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes, and ragged garments. He turned them upon the stately apartment in which they were assembled; he saw that it had been fitted up at no trifling cost; he started through the partly opened doorway into the parlor, and saw looking glasses, and pictures, and gilding and fine furniture, and a rich carpet, and Miss Lucy in a silk gown sitting down to her piano forte; and he thought within himself, How strange it is! by what a curious process it is, that all this wretchedness on my left hand is made to turn into all this rich finery on my right.

"Well Sir, and what's for you?"

These words were spoken in the same shrill voice which had made the "fools' pence" ring in his ears.

George Manly was still deep in thought, and with the end of his rule (for he was a carpenter) he had been making calculation, drawing the figures in the little puddles of gin upon the counter. He looked up and saw Mrs. Crowder herself, as gay as her daughters, with a cap and colored ribbands flying off her head, and a pair of gold ear rings, almost touching her plump shoulders. "A pint of ale, ma'am, is what I'm waiting for to-night," (no more spirits he thought within himself, will I touch.) and then, as he put down the money for the ale, he looked her calmly in the face, and said, "There are the fools' pence, and the last fool's pence I intend to pay down for many a long day."

George Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were sitting at work. They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their fire was so small that its warmth was scarcely felt; yet the commonest observer must have been struck by the neatness and cleanliness of the apartment, and every thing about it.

"This is indeed a treat, girls! to have dear father home so soon to night," said Susan Manly, and she looked up at her husband, as he stood before the table, turning his eyes first upon one and then another of the little party; then throwing himself into his large arm chair, and lying back, and smiling, he said:—"Well, children, a'nt you glad to see me? May not those busy little fingers stop a moment, just while you jump up, and throw your arms about your father's neck and kiss him?"

"O yes, we have time for that," said one of the girls, as they both sprang up to kiss their father: "but we have no time to lose, dear father," said Sally, pressing her cheek to his and speaking in a kind of coaxing whisper close to his ear, "for these shirts are the last of the dozen we have been making for Mr Farley, in the corn market."—"And as no work can be done to morrow," added Bessy, gravely, who stood with her small hand in her father's, we are all working as hard as we can, for mother has promised to take them home on Monday afternoon."

"Either your eyes are very weak to night, dear wife," said George, "or you have been crying. I'm afraid you work too hard by candlelight."

Susan smiled, and said, "Working does not hurt my eyes;" and as she spoke, she turned her head, and beckoned with her fingers to her little boy.

"Why, John, what's this that I see?" said his father—"What you in the corner! Come out, as mother beckons for you; but come and tell me what you have been doing."

"Nay, never mind it, dear husband, John will be very good, I hope, and we had better say no more about what is past."

"Yes, but I must know," said he, drawing John close to him.—"Come tell me what has been the matter."

John was a plain-spoken boy, and had a straight forward way of speaking the truth. He came up to his father, and looked full in his face, and said, "The baker came for his money to night, and would not leave the loaves without mother paid for them, and though he was cross and rough to mother, he said it was not her fault, and that he was sure you had been drinking away all the money; and when he was gone, mother cried over her work, but did not say any thing. I did not know she was crying, till I saw her tears fall drop, drop on her hands; and then I said bad words, and mother sent me to stand in the corner."

"And now, John you may bring me some coals," said Susan, "there's a fine lump in the coal box."

"But first tell me what your bad words were, John," said his father; "not swearing I hope?"

"No," said John—coloring, but speaking as bluntly as before—"I said that you were a bad man! I said Bad Father"

"And they were bad words, I am sure," said Susan, very calmly, "but you are forgiven, and so you may get me the coals."

George looked at the face of his wife, and as he met the tender gaze of her mild eyes, now turned to him, he felt the tears rise into his own. He rose up; and, as he put the money into his wife's hands, he said, "There are my week's wages, dear mother. Come, come, hold out both hands, for you have not got all yet. Well, now you have every farthing, except a few pence, and they were fools' pence, that I paid for a glass of ale to night. Keep the whole, and lay it out to the best advantage, as you always do. I hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours; and now put on your bonnet, and I'll walk with you to pay the baker, and buy a bushel or two of coals, or any thing else you may be in want of; and when we come back, I'll read a chapter of the Bible to you and the girls, while you get on with the needle-work."

Susan went up stairs to put on her bonnet and shawl, and she remained a little longer, to kneel down on the spot where she had often knelt almost heart broken in prayer—prayer that her heavenly Father would turn her husband's heart first to his Saviour and then to his wife and children; and that, in the mean time, he would give her patience.—She knelt down at this time to pour out her heart in thanksgiving and praise. The pleasant tones of her husband's voice called her from her knees.

George Manly told his wife that evening, after the children were gone to bed, that when he saw what the pence of the poor could do towards keeping up a fine house, and dressing out the landlord's wife and two daughters, and when he thought of his own hard working, uncomplaining Susan, and his children in want, and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking, and drinking, night after night, more like a beast than a man, destroying his own manly strength, and the fine health God had given him, he was so struck with sorrow and shame, that he seemed to come to himself at last. He made his determination from that hour, and, as he made it not in the confidence of his own strength, but in humble and watchful dependence upon Him from whom "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed," the resolution that he made he kept.

It was more than a year after Mrs Cowder of the Punch-bowl had first missed a regular customer from her house, and had forgotten to express her wonder as to what could have become of the good-looking carpenter that generally spent his earnings there, and drank and spent his money so freely. "There, get on as fast as you can dears; run, girls, and don't stop for me, your beautiful dresses will be quite spoilt; never mind me, for my levantine is a French silk, and won't spot." These words were screamed out as loud as her haste would permit her, by Mrs. Crowder, who was accompanying her daughters one Sunday evening to the tea-gardens. She was answered by Miss Lucy, "You know, ma, we can't run, for our shoes are so tight." "Then turn into one of these houses, dears," said the mother, who was bustling forward as fast as she could. "No indeed," replied the other daughter, who found time to curl her lips with disdain, notwithstanding her haste and her distress; "I'll not set a foot in such filthy hovels." "Well, dears, here is a comfortable tidy place," cried the mother at length as they hastened forward; "here I'll enter, nor will I stir till the rain is over; come in girls, come in." The rain was now coming down in torrents, and the two young ladies gladly followed their mother's example, and entered the neat and cleanly dwelling. Their long hair hung dangling about their ears, their crape bonnets had been screened in vain by their fringed parasols, and the skirts of the silk gowns were draggled with mud. They all three began to stamp upon the floor of the room into which they had entered, with very little ceremony; but the good natured mistress of the house felt more for their disaster than for her floor, and came forward at once to console and assist them. She brought forth clean clothes from the dresser drawer, and she and her two daughters set to work to wipe off, with quick and delicate care, the rain drops and mud splashes from the silken dresses of the three fine ladies. The crape hats and the parasols were carefully dried at a safe distance from the fire, and a comb was offered to arrange the uncurled hair, such a white and delicately clean comb as may seldom be seen upon a poor woman's toilet. When all had been done that could be done, and as Miss Lucy said, "they began to look like themselves again," Mrs. Crowder, who was lolling back at her ease in a large and comfortable arm-chair, and amusing herself by taking a good stare at every thing and every one in the room, suddenly started forward, and cried out, addressing herself to the master of the house, upon whose Bible and at whose face she had been last fixing her stare, "Why my good man, we are old friends; I know your face, I'm certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is" "I used to be in ragged clothes, and out of health," said George Manly, smiling as he looked up from his Bible, "I am now, blessed be God, comfortably clad and in excellent health." "But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder, "that we never catch a sight of you now?" "Madam," said he, "I'm sure I wish well to you and all people; nay, I have reason to thank you, for words of yours were the first means of opening my eyes to my own foolish and sinful course. You seem to thrive, so do we. My wife and children were half naked and half starved, only this time last year. Look at them if you please now; for so far as sweet, contented looks go, and decent raiment, befitting their station, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year, that 'tis the Fools' Pence which have done all this for us. The Fools' Pence! I ought rather to say the pence earned by honest industry, and spent in such a manner, that I can ask the blessing of God upon the pence."

When Mrs. Crowder and her daughters were gone, George Manly sat without speaking for some considerable time. He was deep in thought, and his gentle, pious wife felt that she knew on what subject he had been thinking so deeply; for when he woke up from his fit of thought, a deep sigh stole from his lips, and he brushed away the tears which had filled his eyes.

The Washington Sun (White paper) declares that the friends of Judge White seek no disagreement with the President, and do not desire a controversy with his particular friends; but if war is unprovokedly waged against Judge White, both *he* and *his* friends know very well how to act and defend themselves. "They have *weapons*," the Sun says, "and know how to use them skilfully."

BLANKS

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Public Lands.—There is no subject now agitated in this country, of more deep and enduring interest to the people, than that of the Public Lands. These Lands, as every body knows, were wholly acquired by the blood and treasure of the old States, and an attempt is now making by the Jackson Van Buren party, to deprive the old States of all their interest in this common fund of the nation. North-Carolina is deeply interested in this matter, and the people should take care that their candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, have their toes square to the mark on this great question. Let there be no room for shuffling or dodging—no reservations or equivocations—let the facts be fairly laid before the people, and let their award be given through the ballot-boxes. Unless the citizens of North Carolina attend to this matter in season, they will lose their just right to a proportionable part of the National domain, to which every Farmer in the State has as legitimate a claim as he has to the grain he sowed last Autumn. Now is the time, the accepted time, to settle this dispute about the Public Lands. The question must come up at the next Congress, and it must be met. Let the people see to it.

We do not know that we have seen the subject presented in a stronger point of view, than in the following extract from the Circular of that independent Representative, the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, of the Mountain District:

"A question of deep and abiding importance to the people of all the States, arises now with regard to the future disposition of the public lands. The public debt is paid, and the money arising from the sales of the public lands, being upwards of four millions of dollars annually, is no longer needed in the Treasury, which is now full, and running over, from duties on foreign importations. One proposition is to give the new States all the public lands within each of their limits. Another is to reduce the price of the public lands for a time and then give the unsold lands to the new States. This proposition has the outside of a sale, but the inside of a gift; for to that it aims and comes at last. That we may understandingly decide these propositions, and all others of kindred character, let us take a brief retrospect of the ways and means by which the United States acquired title and right to the public domain. After the revolutionary war was over, and peace restored to the American States, liberty had won the glorious victory, but incurred a heavy debt in the arduous struggle. The public treasury was empty, and the resources of the country were exhausted. In this critical and embarrassing situation, North Carolina, ever true to that independence which she had proclaimed and sternly sustained, *generously ceded* all that valuable and extensive territory (now the State of Tennessee) to the General Government, *"as a common fund for the use and benefit of the U States."* Virginia, and some of the other States, made similar bestowments. Georgia, at a later period, sold her wild lands to the United States for one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The United States have repeatedly purchased and paid large sums of money to the different Indian tribes for extensive tracts of territory. They have likewise purchased and paid large sums of money to France for Louisiana and to Spain for Florida. The whole of the purchase money for all these public lands amounts to about fifty millions of dollars. North Carolina has always paid her full proportion. Notwithstanding you have contributed so long and so liberally, it is now proposed by a party of politicians to give away all this vast landed estate costing us so many millions, to a few of the new States, to the exclusion of the old States; and thereby, those who have paid most, receive least, and those who have paid least will get most. Against this left handed policy and rank inequality I decidedly protest. I cannot approve such partial legislation. No. Equality is equity; and the people of every State in the family-fold of this republican Union should have a child's part; share and share alike—equal distribution. I hold the proposition too clear to be controverted, the public lands are just as much the common property of us all as the public money in the common Treasury.

"The new States now receive five per cent, on all the moneys arising from the sales of public lands in their boundaries, for internal improvements. They are also allowed every sixteenth section of public land, for common schools.—Besides, some of the new States have received from the General Government liberal and valuable donations of public lands, for education; yes, four hundred thousand acres at a gift, worth at least one million of dollars. These very liberal extra allowances, so far from satisfying them, have only animated their importunities, and increased their unjust demands. When did North Carolina receive such a boon from the General Government? Never, *never!* Such appropriations and grants of public land, given to improve our public roads and educate the poor children, would raise the drooping head and gladden the heart of many a fond parent, and develope fine native talents, now growing to waste, and buried in obscurity, for the want of cultivation. So far, fellow-citizens, from obtaining good gifts, we are denied the fair participation in our just and equal rights. Contributions are levied, and taxes are collected from us, to buy public land, but we are not permitted to reap the harvest we have sown, and to enjoy the fruits of our own industry; we pay money to buy land for other people, and that is the key which unlocks the secret why the old States are impoverished, while the new ones are enriched.

"The people of North Carolina, upon a fair division of the moneys, proceeding from the sale of the public lands, would receive upwards of three hundred thousand dollars every year.—That amount of money, judiciously applied and expended annually in making public roads, and educating the poor children, or constructing such necessary buildings as public justice might require, (thereby lessening the burthens and increasing the blessings of the people) would spread abroad in the State a redeeming spirit, and rescue us from that exhaustion and impoverishment which we too often behold in the decaying tenements and roofless houses, the deserted farms and old wastefields disfigured with deep scars. These saddening scenes admonish us there is something wrong in the policy pursued towards us; and I invoke every friend of equal rights to reflect seriously upon this great subject which is hereafter to occupy so large a share of public attention."

We hail the re-appearance of that bright star, Washington Irving, in the Literary world. He has once more come forward to delight his countrymen, and to adorn the age. He has published the 1st No. of the "Crayon Miscellany." It will appear in succession, from time to time, consisting of "Scenes and Sketches of Life in America and Europe, together with such other themes, both real and imaginary, as may present themselves to the mind of the Author."—His 1st No. contains his *Tour in the Prairies* of the Far West. The following passage from a preliminary article of the author, discloses the origin and character of the work.

"And now a word or two with respect to the volume here presented to the reader. Having, since my return to the United States, made a wide and varied tour, for the gratification of my curiosity, it has been supposed that I did it for the purpose of writing a book; and it has more than once been intimated in the papers that such a work was actually in the press, containing scenes and sketches in the Far West.

"These announcements, gratuitously made for me, before I had put pen to paper, or even contemplated any thing of the kind, embarrassed me exceedingly. I have been like a poor actor, who finds himself announced for a part he had no thought of playing, and appearance expected on the stage before he had committed a line to memory.

"I have always had a repugnance, amounting almost to disability, to write in the face of expectation, and, in the present instance, I was expected to write about a region fruitful of wonders and adventures, and which had already been made the theme of spirit-stirring narratives from able pens; yet about which I had nothing wonderful or adventurous to offer.

"Since such, however, seems to be the desire of the public, and that they take sufficient interest in my wanderings to deem them worthy of recital, I have hastened, as promptly as possible, to meet, in some degree, the expectation which others have excited. For this purpose, I have, as it were, plucked a few leaves out of my memorandum book, containing a month's foray beyond the outposts of human habitation, into the wilderness of the Far West. It forms, indeed, but a small portion of an extensive tour, but it is an episode, complete as far as it goes. As such I offer it to the public with great diffidence. It is a simple narrative of every day occurrences—such as happens to every one who travels the prairies."

How to grow rich.—If we look around us we shall see many instances of old men who are rich, whilst others of the same age, who started in life with the same capital, are no better off than when they began. In some of these cases, the difference has arisen from the one's having adopted the maxim of "take care of the shillings, the pounds will take care of themselves," and from the other's having disregarded it. Some fortunes are the result of lucky speculations, but the far greater part, are the result of saving, and more of this latter class would be found, if young men would impress strongly upon their minds the idea that when they spend a dollar uselessly and extravagantly, they have lost not only a dollar, but *the interest of it for ever.*

The power of money to accumulate at compound interest, is the true source of wealth. The mere wages of labor will, in no pursuit, do much more than maintain a family in comfort and ease, and unless somebody was willing to sacrifice immediate gratification for future ease, there could be very little surplus to be left to accumulate. Money at compound interest of six per cent. collected every 63 days, as the Banks collect it, will double in eleven years, and about eight months. Collected semi-annually, it will double in about twelve years, and of course in sixty years, there would be five doubles. Now suppose two young men to commence life at the age of twenty one, each with an estate of equal amount, the one spending the whole of his income, and the other setting apart $300 a year, that, is, the interest on $5,000 to accumulate. This difference of expenditure might not be so great as to occasion any very striking difference in their ostensible style of life, and yet how widely different would be the state of their affairs at the expiration of sixty years. The one would have only his original capital, whilst the other would be worth $175,000 in addition to his original property. If the difference of expenditure were only $100 a year, the accumulation would be $58,333, and if it were only $50 a year, the accumulation would be very nearly $30,000. Here is a lesson, that mechanics and tradesmen, as well as merchants and others may profit by.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

A mail Robber detected.—A gentleman, an actor in the scene, has communicated to a friend in this place, under date 18th inst. the following facts.—That Samuel Smith, Bar Keeper, (and we learn from others, Deputy Post Master also) at Cumberland Court House, was arrested on the 17th inst. at Powhatan Court House, where, on the 18th, he was to be tried, on a charge of robbing the U S Mail, at the former place. A large package, originally sealed, of Letters from Fayetteville, North Carolina, was found in his trunk, broken open.—He had broken open and taken out the contents of a double letter, $765, which were found in his possession. The remaining letters were laid aside it is supposed, for a more leisure examination. He had been lately seen, at different times, with several thousand dollars in his possession. The letter writer himself saw him, a short time since with $3000 in hand. He would have been arrested at that time, but his circumstances and employment were unknown to those who were on the look out for the culprit. We are informed that Smith was, some time ago, a Stage Driver, on the Buckingham road. We learn also that Smith's detection was effected through the skill and address of Mr. John M. Anderson of Richmond City Post office, under a commission from the P. M. General.

Danville Reporter.

Death of a family.—The last Arkansas Gazette notices the death of an entire family, consisting of six adult persons, in the short space of nine days. They resided in Crawford county, and bore the name of Hixon. The father and mother, three brothers and a sister, died. The disease was the influenza, or cold plague, as it is frequently called.

Death by voluntary starvation—Samuel James, a cooper, died lately at Reading, Pa. from starvation—having voluntarily abstained from food and drink of every kind except water, for fifty days. No other cause than a species of hypochondria is assigned for the act. He has left a widow and 5 children.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Apprentice's Companion.—A monthly publication, in large octavo form, of sixteen pages each number—designed to *persuade* APPRENTICES, and others, to habits of INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE, and FRUGALITY—is published at the office of the MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, No. 35 Wall street, New York, for FIFTY CENTS a year—for 12 numbers—by D. K. MINOR.

☞All letters must be postage paid. Eleven numbers sent to one address for $5,—and twenty-three for $10. D. K. M.

Necessary Hints to those that would be Rich—written by Benj. Franklin, 1738.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.

For six pounds a year you may have the use of one hundred pounds, provided you are a man of known prudence and honesty.

He that spends a groat a day idly, spends idly above six pounds a year, which is the price for the use of one hundred pounds.

He that wastes idly a groat's worth of his time per day, one day with another, wastes the privilege of using one hundred pounds each day.

He that idly loses five shillings worth of time, loses five shillings, and might as prudently throw five shillings into the sea.

He that loses five shillings, not only loses that sum, but all the advantages that might be made by turning it in dealing; which, by the time that a young man becomes old, will amount to a considerable sum of money.

Again; he that sells upon credit, asks a price for what he sells equivalent to the principal and interest of his money for the time he is to be kept out of it; therefore, he that buys upon credit, pays interest for what he buys; and he that pays ready money, might let that money out to use; so that he that possesses any thing he has bought, pays interest for the use of it.

Yet, in buying goods, it is best to pay ready money, because he that sells upon credit, expects to lose five per cent by bad debts; therefore he charges, on all he sells upon credit, an advance that shall make up that deficiency.

Those who pay for what they buy upon credit, pay their share of this advance.

He that pays ready money, escapes, or may escape, that charge.

A penny saved is two-pence clear;
A pin a day's a groat a year.

Noble!—A young mechanic, who had recently signed the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, called on one of the most respectable physicians in Albany, for advice. He stated that he was unwell—that heretofore he had taken a little brandy and sugar, when he felt thus, but now he wished to consult a physician before doing it. The doctor prescribed another remedy, and told the young man that his total abstinence pledge, if strictly adhered to, would be a capital equal to *ten thousand dollars to him.* This total abstinence pledge is a capital to any young man just commencing life, much better than to inherit ten or even a hundred thousand dollars, with an appetite for intoxicating drinks. Would that all physicians, who well know the injury intoxicating drinks inflict on the human constitution, would SPEAK OUT.

Temperance Intelligencer.

Enjoyment of Reading—Of all the amusements for a hard working man, after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining book, supposing him to have a taste for it, and supposing him to have the book to read. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has enough or too much. It relieves his home of dullness or sameness, which in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale house, to his own ruin, and his family's. It transports him into a livelier and more gay, and diversified and interesting scene—while he enjoys himself there he may forget the evil of the present moment, fully as much as if he were drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself, the next day, with his money in his pocket, or at least, laid out in the real necessaries and comforts for himself and his family—and without a head-ache Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if the book he has been reading be any thing above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent and look forward with pleasure to.

The following is from the "Pittsburg (Penn.) Times" on the subject of "a substitute for linen," the particulars of which discovery we published in the Reporter, some months since:

"*Substitute for Linen.*—It is stated that a substitute for linen has been discovered, better and more beautiful than that made of flax. The *Asclepias Syriaca*, from which the linen is produced, is one of the most common N. American plants; but in fact is found in every part of the globe. It generally infests old fields, wastes, &c. and is becoming a troublesome weed in West Pennsylvania. It is here called "milk weed" or "wild cotton." The syriaca is the most common species of that genus, but the *apocynum*, and other plants of the same natural family, are also very common, and produce the same kind of silky cotton which has hitherto, by the beautiful lustrous polish of its fibres, defied the spinner's skill."

The *Asclepias Syriaca* abounds in North Carolina, and is also known by the name of 'milk weed' or 'wild cotton.'—*Farmer's Reporter.*

Dancing.—A young man, who had attended more to the cultivation of his heels than of his mind, flattering himself that he could better his condition by shaking his feet, rather than an empty skull,—issued the following proposals:—

"*Dan Sing Skull.* miss ter lightfoot proposes toe o pen a dansing scull in witch the hellegunt hart will bee tort in the new west fashion. Laddies and gentlemen hoo may sea fight to patron eyes him in his under take in will pleas to sin thare names to this ear paper. Note a Bean a Skull toe bee o pen as son as twen tea sinners do sin."

Prize Adventure.—We understand that a purse of 1000 dollars has been subscribed at Niagara Falls, (Canada side) which will be paid to any individual who shall accomplish a boat voyage from Lewistown to Niagara Falls, upon the river. That gigantic stream flows, this distance, about seven miles, between perpendicular banks of solid rock, varying in height from one hundred and sixty feet, upwards. The rush of the vast river through this darksome gulf is frightful. "The whirlpool," so well known to visiters, and many other points along the distance, have at least the appearance of great danger from the brink above. Still we doubt not the purse holder will find his man, in the person of some adventurous Yankee—even though the object of the voyage should be to him as it is to us, unknown.

Buffalo Whig.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 6.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.

After a long interregnum, we have received, by packets arrived yesterday, Liverpool dates to March 12th, London to the 11th, Paris to the 9th, and Madrid to the 1st.

Considering that we have a whole month's news by these arrivals, there is less of interest than might have been expected.

The American Indemnity bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of Feb. 26th remarks that they would do so in about a fortnight; which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of Speaker to the House of Commons,—but evinced no intention to resign.

A debate of some interest took place in the French Chamber of Peers Feb. 23d, on the Slavery question. The Duke of Broglie expressed himself warmly in favour of emancipation, and of the success of the English system. This M. de Rigny was far from doing.

The Duke of Gordon had been robbed of jewelry to the amount of £10,000.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Parliament was opened, with the usual pomp and formality, on Thursday Feb. 26, by the King in person. His Majesty, on his progress to and arrival at the Parliament-house, was respectfully, if not enthusiastically, received by his loyal subjects, who, whatever might have been their feelings, touching the recent exercise of the prerogative in the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry and in the dissolution of the first Reformed House of Commons, never forget, even while disapproving and condemning those acts, that to William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early, and for a time consistent, support of the cause of constitutional reform.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster which has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

"Upon the occurrence of this calamity I gave immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances of the case would admit should be made for your present meeting, and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for your permanent accommodation as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be most fitting and convenient.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council, in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which that report was founded.

"The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify, on my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace.

"The single exception to the general tranquility of Europe, is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my allies, the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty.

"I have to repeat the expression of my regret, that the relations between Holland and Belgium, still remain unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and to be laid before you without delay.

"They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience.

"The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British domanions.

"I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

"I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you.

"It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favorable issue.

"Under all circumstances you may be assured of my anxious desire, and unceasing efforts, fully to realise the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

"There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone discussion in Parliament, the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interest.

"Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

"Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects to promote the commutation of tithes in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes—to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

"I have not yet received the report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations, but I have reason to believe it will be made and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

"I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of the episcopal duties—the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church, and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residences of the clergy in their respective benefices.

"The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of the Commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affection of my people.

"I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the united kingdom.

"It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects.

"I rely also, with confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws, which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

"I feel assured that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State which are the inheritance and birthright of my people; and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

The closing paragraph was spoken by his Majesty with peculiar emphasis, and appeared to make a powerful impression. Twice or thrice during the reading of the speech a cloud passed over the sun, and thus obscured the page. His Majesty, perceiving what had caused the temporary shade, raised the paper so as to catch the light better, and continued reading. After the speech had been delivered, his Majesty again rose, (the peers, ambassadors &c. having risen,) and departed from the house, accompanied in the same manner as on entering by the great officers of the state and household. His Majesty was on the throne about twenty minutes, the speech having occupied nearly a quarter of an hour in reading. The speaker and members of the Commons then departed, and the house adjourned until five o'clock, when their lordships again assembled.

Speaker of the House of Commons.—The Reformers carried their candidate for speaker, Mr. Abercromby, by a majority of ten votes, thus:

For Mr. Abercromby	- -	316
For Sir C. M. Sutton	- -	306
Majority for Mr. Abercromby		10

On the announcement of the division, the cheers both within and without the House were deafening beyond precedent.

Second defeat of Ministers.—In the House of Commons Feb. 26th, after a debate of 5 days, an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, moved by Lord Morpeth, was carried against Ministers by a majority of 7.

LONDON, March 1.—We are happy to be able to say, after duly considering the proceedings in Parliament of the past week, with all the attention in our power, that they inspire in us perfect confidence as to the duration of the Peel Ministry. Sir Robert himself said at Tamworth—"I hope I shall succeed, and I think I shall." His hopes and expectations seem certain of being realized.

In the house of Lords he has, of course, a majority; and a majority so decided, that no division was ventured upon. We are of opinion that no attempt of the kind will be made during the session.

We have no fear then in the Lords. In the Commons ministers were beaten, to the everlasting disgrace of the House, in the choice of a Speaker, and a pensioned hack of the Duke of Devonshire exhibits his sallow and money-hunting countenance as that of the first gentleman in England. This disgrace the House of Commons inflicted upon itself by a majority of ten.—*Age.*—*Tory paper.*

LONDON, March 3.—From what has occurred during the last week, both in and out of Parliament, it is manifest that the present Ministers have resolved on maintaining their seats against the declared will of the Commons, as well as of the people, of these kingdoms.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Death of the Emperor of Austria.—The Moniteur of March 7th, contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at one o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. He was in his 67th year, and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the future policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

FRANCE.

London February 25.—The disorganization in the French Cabinet is such, that a change of a most considerable extent is expected as soon as the Chambers have decided on the American indemnity. The names mentioned as the probable Presidents of the Council are M. Humann, M. Dupin, or Count Mole, but difficulties attach to the choice of any of the three.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales for the week ending Feb. 13th, were 16,080 bales, with a decline of ⅛d on the lower qualities of American.

Week ending Feb 27th—Sales 15,500 bales; prices firm, and good qualities on the advance. Import 19,993 bales. Stock 163,000, against 178 500 last year. Average quantity taken for consumption weekly from 1st Jan. 20,276 bales; last year, 15,146. "Taken for consumption" not the same thing as consumed.

Week ending March 6th—Sales 16,470 bales; prices firmly supported. 120 Sea Island at 20 a 34d; 4600 bowed, at 6¾ a 11¼d; 1730 Mobile at 8½ a 12⅛d; 6700 Orleans at 7⅞ a 11d. Uplands are quoted at 8¾ a 11¼d, Mobile at 8½ a 12d; and Orleans 8¾ a 12d.

March 11th—Sales Saturday, 3000 bales, Monday 5000 (1000 for export,) Tuesday 1200, and today 4000.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Flaxseed for sowing is very dull of sale, and prices declining; 150 hhds New York have been sold at 80s, and 50 hhds of Dutch at 81s.

EASY JOE BRUCE.—*By H. Hastings Weld.*

"The devil!" exclaimed Mr. Joseph Bruce, or perhaps we should rather say Joe Bruce,—for as he was a noble, easy fellow, nobody thought of allowing him more than a half of a name, or of any thing else which belonged to him. "The devil! I see by the paper that Hawk and Harpy have assigned. I meant to have secured my debt yesterday!" He left his coffee half drank, stumbled over the threshhold, and went almost at a run to the compting room of Hawk and Harpy.—One half of that speed the day before would have saved his debt; as it was, he was just in season to put his name at the bottom of a dozen and a half preferred ones, to receive ten per cent. He went back to his unfinished breakfast with what appetite he might.

'Why did you neglect this so long, Mr. Bruce?' said his helpmate and *comforter*.

'I meant to have attended to it yesterday, my dear.'

'*You meant!* That is always your way, Mr. Bruce. You carelessly neglect your business to the very last moment and then put yourself in a haste and heat for nothing, my dear.'

'Really Mrs. Bruce——'

But Mrs. Bruce did not allow him a chance to defend himself. On she went, in the most approved conjugal manner, to berate him for his carelessness and inattention.

'Really Mrs. Bruce——'

And it was really Mrs. Bruce, for few of the feminine, and none of the masculine gender could have kept pace with her. Certainly easy Joe Bruce could not. The clatter of a cotton-mill would not have been a circumstance to the din she raised—nay we doubt whether a philippic against one of those said mills from the lungs of *Benton Tonans* could have been heard above her voice: Easy Joe pulled a cigar case out of his pocket—clapped his feet on the fender—and it almost seemed that the smoke rendered his ears impervious to the bleating of that gentle lamb, his spouse, so placid was his countenance as the vapor escaped in graceful volumes from his mouth. But people overshoot the mark sometimes; Mrs. Bruce certainly did. Had she spared her oration, the morning's loss would have induced her husband to have been punctual to his business, for one day at least. As it was, he took the same sort of pride in neglecting it under her lecture, that the Grande Nation will probably take in refusing to pay the claims of our citizens.

"Breeze away, Mrs Bruce!"

"Breeze away sir! Breeze away! I wish I could impart one tittle of my energy to you, Mr Bruce—I—I——"

"D—n—t—n, Madam."

As Bruce sprung to his feet, crash! came an elegant mantle clock down upon the hearth.

"There, Mr. Bruce! that clock has stood there three months without fastening—a single screw would have saved it—but——"

"Well, I meant to——"

"*You meant!* Mr Bruce—*You meant* won't pay the damage, nor Hawk and Harpy's note! *You meant!* indeed!"

Bruce seized his hat and cloak. In a few minutes he was on 'change. Nobody could read in his face any traces of the late matrimonial breeze, and nobody would have suspected from his countenance that Hawk and Harpy failed in his debt. Easy Joe Bruce.

"Well Mr. Bruce they've routed him."

"Who?"

"Our friend Chock. Pingree was chosen President of the ——— Bank, this morning: one vote would have stopped him."

"How deucedly unlucky. I meant to have been present to vote for Chock myself!"

"Never mind, Bruce, said another. 'You are a lucky man. The news of the great fire in Speederville has just reached town by express, and I congratulate you that you was fully insured."

"The devil; My policy expired last week, and I meant to have got it insured this morning."

Joe posted home in no very happy humor.—When an easy man is fairly up, he is the most uneasy and unreasonable man in creation.

"Mrs. Bruce, by staying at home to hear you scold, I have lost thousands. I meant to have got insured this morning—I did not—Speederville is burnt down and I am a beggar."

"Why did you not do it yesterday Mr. Bruce?"

"I was thinking of Hawk and Harpy."

"Thinking! Why did you not secure yourself?"

'I meant to, but——'

'But—me no buts.'

'You are in excellent spirits, Mrs. Bruce.'

'Never in better.'

'Vastly fine Madam. We—

Mrs Bruce set down, clapped her feet on the fender after her husband's manner in the morning

'We are beggars, Madam,' Bruce replied.

'Very good—I will take my guitar, and you shall shoulder the three children. We'll play under Mr. Hawk's window first and then under Mr. Harpy's, and then beg our way to Speederville to play to the ashes of what was once your factory.—which *you meant* to have insured I should like beggaring of all things.

'You abominable woman, I shall go mad.'

'Don't, I beseech you, Mr. Bruce. They put mad beggars in Bedlam.'

Bruce sprang for the door. His wife intercepted him. 'Here, Joseph, is a paper *I meant* to have showed you this morning.'

'A policy! And dated yesterday!"

'Yes. *You meant* to get it renewed to day—*I meant* it should be done yesterday—I told your clerk, from you, to do it. Am I not an abominable woman?"

'When I said so I was in a pet, I *meant*——'

'No more of that Joseph. Now tell me who is first on Hawk & Harpy's assignment'

'Your brother. I wish I had your energy or even his.'

'His claim covers you both.'

'You are an angel!'

Easy Joe became an altered man, and his wife was released from her watch over his out door business. She died some years before him—and we are inclined to suspect that after her death Joe partially relapsed into his old habits—so true it is that habit is a second nature.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Mr. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.

We have been favored with a copy of this gentleman's Circular to the Freemen of the tenth Congressional District of North Carolina, and select the following passages as containing matter worthy of the serious attention of the Public:

Surplus Revenue.—The Public debt is extinguished, and the Revenue is now greater than what is sufficient for the necessary wants of the Government. An overflowing treasury invites to prodigality and corruption in those who administer it. The most obvious policy would seem to be to reduce the taxes on imports, so as to bring the Revenue down at once to the necessary wants of the Government. But this cannot be done before the year 1842. The compromise bill provides for a gradual reduction up to that period, and the peace of the Union demands that the compromise should not be disturbed.—There will therefore, be a surplus Revenue for several years to come. To dispose of this surplus, so as to prevent the wasteful and dangerous use of it by the Federal Government, various plans have been proposed. One was to dispose of the Revenue arising from the sale of the Public Lands among the States according to their representation in Congress. This was the object of Mr. Clay's celebrated *Land Bill;* and the plan seemed to be so equitable and just, that I regret it did not meet the approbation of the President. The public lands were either purchased by the Federal Government at great expense, or were originally given by the States to the Federal Government, "*for the common benefit of all the States.*"—These were the terms upon which the lands were given, and I do not see how these terms could be more strictly and properly complied with, now that the public debt is paid, than by dividing their proceeds among the States in proportion to their representation in Congress. This would give to North Carolina not less than two hundred thousand dollars annually, which, while it would curtail the Federal Government of some of its dangerous patronage, would give to our State the means of carrying on all her improvements without taxing the people. Besides, it is believed, that unless the Public Lands are disposed of in this way, they will in a few years, for party purposes, be given to the States in which they lie. Such a disposition would be most unjust to the old States; who ought to have an equal share in them. I was, therefore, perfectly astonished that any Representative from North Carolina, either here or in her Legislature, should vote against a measure so just, and so well calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the State.

It is for the people to say whether they will suffer their most important rights thus to be sacrificed for the sake of party—the Public Revenue given to one portion of the Union, and the public Lands to another. Another proposition, having the same object in view, was presented by a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun:) it was to amend the Constitution so as to authorise, for a given number of years, a division of the surplus Revenue among the States, according to their representation in Congress. I regret, however that this proposition could not be acted on for want of time.

Post Office Department.—The Post Office Department has been the subject of severe scrutiny. It was commenced by a committee of the Senate at the first session. That committee reported, and disclosed a scene of mismanagement and abuse in office, so unexampled and so startling, that many were unwilling to believe it, and set it down to the score of party opposition to the Administration. The department has become bankrupt, from the immense extra allowances made to favorite contractors, without any adequate service rendered by them, at the mere will and pleasure of the Postmaster General, or his subordinates. To make up this deficiency, the mail routes all through the country have been cut down, and the people are made to suffer for this mismanagement of the department. This is not all: the Postmaster General has presumed to borrow large sums of money from the State Banks upon the faith of the Department, in direct violation of the Constitution, which declares that Congress alone shall borrow money upon the faith of the Government!

During the last summer, therefore, when among you, I did not hesitate to pronounce the department rotten to the core. Some doubted, others blamed me; but what is the fact? The House of Representatives appointed a Committee to examine into the condition of the Post Office Department during the vacation. A majority of the Committee was composed of the devoted friends of the Administration, and the unanimous report of that majority sustains every charge preferred against the Department.

This is the report of the majority of the Committee. The minority is still more unfavorable, and concludes with a strong intimation that the *Postmaster General ought to be impeached.*

But these disclosures, though enormous, are not all. There are abuses still hid in the recesses of the Department, to which the Committee were not allowed access. It was ascertained that the Postmaster General, since he came into office, has removed upwards of thirteen hundred Postmasters! Many of these men were known to be able, long tried, faithful public servants. Their successors were, in many instances, both incompetent and dishonest. The Committee wished to know the cause of these removals; but the Postmaster General refused to permit the examination, and the Representatives of the people were not allowed access to their own records, to see whether injustice had not been done to free American citizens. This refusal of the Postmaster General creates the strongest and most unfavorable inference against him. Guilt alone seeks concealment; and I fear the examination would have disclosed the melancholy fact, that these sweeping removals have been made *without cause, to control the freedom of elections, and to dictate to the people who shall be their next President.*

If the Postmaster General has removed these meritorious officers without cause, and for such corrupt purposes, I hesitate not to say he ought to be impeached and removed from office. So thought James Madison—so thought General Jackson. In his letter to Mr. Monroe, in 1817, he advised him to select "officers for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, *without regard to party.*" In his memorial to Congress in 1819, he declares, that "if a public officer is to be removed to create a vacancy, or to gratify the ambition of a favorite partisan, then will the patriot have reason to tremble for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of her Republican Institutions." And in his Inaugural Address, in 1829, he declared that he considered among his most sacred duties "*the correction of those abuses which have brought the Patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections.*" These are patriotic sentiments, honorable both to his head and his heart. From the bottom of my soul I respond to their justice and truth. Whenever the immense power and patronage of this Government, with upwards of one hundred thousand officers and persons in its pay, is brought to bear upon the freedom of our elections for the purpose of controlling and dictating to the people, then may the patriot tremble for the safety of our free institutions."

Mr. RENCHER is again a candidate for re-election.

In the State of Rhode Island, the general election for State officers takes place a few days hence; which becomes the more interesting at the present moment, because of a Senator of the United States for six years to come having to be chosen at the next session of the State Legislature. The Whig candidate for Governor is NEHEMIAH R. KNIGHT, the late Senator of the United States; and a more upright, excellent man and faithful patriot, the country does not contain. We cannot permit ourselves for a moment to doubt that a ticket thus headed will he zealously supported, and come off triumphantly. Indeed, it would be an indelible reproach to Rhode Island were she to succumb at this moment either to the seductions, the arts, or the menaces, of those who are claiming not only *a life-estate* in the Government, but a power to bestow it in reversion. Now, or never, must the bonds be broken. Now, or never, must Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and Virginia, express their determination that the yoke shall never be fastened on their necks; that they will never bow the knee to any man's commands.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Tennessee Rebellion.—If we take the declarations of their newspapers as evidence, the good People of Tennessee seem to be in a fair way to slip the collar *en masse.* The Nashville Banner of the 25th ult. concludes a long article on the subject of the next Presidency, and of Gen. Jackson's preferences, in the following terms:

"As to Tennessee, her sons, as independent in peace as they have proved themselves brave in war, have already recorded their verdict. They go for HUGH L. WHITE, without a division. With them Mr. VAN BUREN never was a favorite. Unaided by the influence of Gen. Jackson's name, he would never have been thought of. And, backed as he is now by the exertions of some of his advocates, the embryo candidate of the Baltimore Convention will not get an electoral vote in the Tennessee college! Who will deny this?—We pause for a reply."

The Republican, another Nashville paper nominates Judge WHITE with the following most treasonable declaration: "Whose claims will be submitted—not to a *packed jury,* dignified with the name of a *National Convention*—but to the impartial decision of a free and enlightened People."

NATCHES, March 20.

Red River Raft.—Captain English, of the Steamer Lady Washington, informs us that during his last trip up Red River he went 100 miles further up after freight than any one has gone heretofore.

Captain Shreeve has penetrated into the Raft one hundred and five miles. He has forty five miles more of the Raft to remove, when his truly Herculean undertaking will be accomplished. The country above the Raft is rapidly filling up with emigrants from all quarters. When Captain Shreeve shall have accomplish his object, the lands in that quarter, the navigation being open to the Mississippi, will become valuable.

The people of Tennessee have ratified their new Constitution by a very large majority, though there appears to have been great indifference on the subject, as but little more than half the voters in the State gave their suffrages either one way or the other.

The votes for the new Constitution were	42,644
Those for the old Constitution were	17,091
Majority for the new,	25,553

Whole number of votes given in, 59,735. The entire number of voters in the State is about one hundred thousand.

Virginia taking the track in Manufactures.—The Wheeling Gazette of last week says: "We saw yesterday, at one of our dry goods stores, two bales of domestic cottons, manufactured by Cunningham & Anderson, Richmond, Virginia. The article is equal in every respect to that made in Rhode Island, and sells at the same price, 12½ cents per yard, by the piece. The effect of encouraging domestic manufactures is clearly seen in this circle. During the last war with Great Britain, when we were dependent on that nation for nearly all our wearing apparel, this quality of cotton goods sold for 50 cents a yard, and the merchant who now offers this for sale remembers paying 62½ cents a yard in one of the counties of this State not far from tide-waters."

The New York Evening Star states in its private correspondence from Paris, under date of 14th February, says, "the conciliatory course pursued by Congress has produced the best effect, and you may calculate upon a favorable termination of affair of the treaty. All the leading powers are using their influence to produce the result."

The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday says, "The opinions expressed in the letters received from France are unfavorable to the passage of the Indemnity Bill. We have had access to a good many of the most respectable sources, and find a difference of opinion on the subject. Some of them speak in the most positive terms such as 'whoever may be Ministers, the bill will certainly pass.' The language which is quoted is used by members of the Chamber of Deputies, who are also merchants and bankers, and write to their correspondents here for their guidance in business of general interest."

Mint at Charlotte.—It is rumoured, says the *Western Carolinian*, that Gen. R. M. Saunders has been appointed Superintendent of the Branch Mint to be located at Charlotte, with a salary of $2000 a year. This is the first we have heard of this appointment.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The above is nothing more than rumor, as we understand no appointment of the kind has been made. The act of Congress only contemplates the appointment of a *Superintendent* when the necessary buildings, machinery, &c. shall be in readiness to put the MINT into operation. In the mean time, the Secretary of the Treasury, who of course will be charged with the execution of the law, may appoint an Agent to contract for the erection of buildings, &c. and it is presumed the citizens of Mecklenburg will furnish some one well qualified for the discharge of this temporary duty.

We learn that the necessary steps have already been taken by the Secretary, to insure a certain and speedy commencement of the operations of the new Mint.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A Picturesque History of North Carolina.—We understand that a work under this title is now in progress, and that it is to be served up in a style of extraordinary splendor. It is a series of historical sketches, and they are to be illustrated, in many instances, with rich, and of course expensive engravings. The history of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colony is detailed at much length, and several beautiful and striking plates will adorn that portion of the work. There is one of Ocracock Bar, near which the ceremony of taking possession of the present *territory* of the United States, was first effected by the English. Another of Cape Hatteras with the fleet of Sir Francis Drake in view; and two sketches of scenery on Roanoke Island, on which the ancient "citie of Raleigh" was founded. But the most extraordinary picture will be that of the birth of the first Anglo-American, Miss Virginia Dare," which we understand is to be executed by a young lady; it is a beautiful and a national subject, and if we may judge from a mere descriptive outline, will distinguish both the artist and the subject. The work is to be embellished with many other engravings, illustrating passages of history of a much later date. It is exclusively a North Carolina book, and, we need scarcely mention, is from the pen of Mr. Jo. Seawell Jones, of Sneedsboro. We wish him much success in his most expensive and magnificent undertaking, and have no doubt he will execute his task with faithful diligence. We noticed some time ago, in reading Bancroft's History of the United States, that that delightful historian quoted the manuscripts of Mr. Jones, on the Roanoke Colony, as the highest modern authority.—*N. York Mer. Adv.*

Extra Clerk-hire, in the first year of the Government, was $109! In the last year, $38,355! In the two first years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, it was $453! It then appears to have arrested it, doubtless because of its illegality, and the abuses which it was liable. In the remaining two years of his administration, there was nothing paid for extra clerk-hire. In the first years of John Quincy Adams' administration—that administration so outrageously abused for its extravagance by Jacksonism—whole amount of Clerks' (extra) hire, was rather upwards of 16,000 dollars. In the last year of his successor—the second Jefferson—who was to "bring back" the Government to the "simple machine" it was intended to be—*in a single year* it exceeded $38,000!—*Alexandria Gaz.*

MARRIAGE.—I never knew a marriage expressly for money, that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry because they think they shall not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would be happier single. If I may judge from my own observation of such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.—*Mrs. Child*

Foot Race.—We are requested to state that Mr. Stevens' great match of *going on foot* 10 miles within the hour, will take place on the Union Course, on Friday, the 24th April, (the weather and state of the course permitting.) As Mr. S. has received a great many letters from persons in training for it, we give this notice of the time fixed, and also again state the terms, viz: a purse of $1000 will be given to the successful competitor, $500 to the one that comes out ahead, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third. If but one perform the feat, he is to receive the whole purse; all fail, nothing is to be paid, as in that event Mr. S. loses the wager.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 160 to 120, have passed a bill, abolishing the punishment of death except for the crime of murder.

American Silk.—Raw Silk has been produced within the past year, in Mansfield, Connecticut, to the amount of over $60,000. The county of Winham, Conn. produces five tons of silk annually, valued at $5[illegible] 000; and, if reeled, would be worth double that sum.

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N. York Mer. Adv.

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New York, April 8.

Cotton.—After an unusually long period for the season of the year, advices have been received from Liverpool to 11th March, inclusive, being 4 weeks later than our previous accounts. During the week ending the 20th Feb., the better sorts of Upland advanced ⅛ to ¼d., and this advance continued to be maintained. The sales for the week ending 6th March, were 16,470 bales, and for the five succeeding days, they amounted to 14,200 bales. The stock in Liverpool 7th March, was precisely the same as last year in the number of bales, but in weight considerably more. Sea Islands had declined 2½d.; Uplands are quoted 8⅛ a 9⅜ a 11d. We have advices also from Havre to 28th Feb. The stock there had been somewhat increased, but prices were well maintained. Our market does not appear to have been very sensibly affected by these accounts; but the confidence of holders is rather increased, and the sales since made have been at very full prices, and more easily effected. The transactions, from 4th to 7th inst., amount to about 2000 bales; of which 1100 were Upland at 16 a 18¼ cents; 400 New Orleans, 18 a 20; 300 Alabama, 18½ a 20; and 200 Florida, 17½ a 18¼ cents.

The arrivals have been—from

New Orleans,	210
Florida,	3730
Georgia,	199
South Carolina,	285
North Carolina,	659
St. Domingo,	6
Total	5087 bales.

Total import since 1st inst.	5821
Export, from 1st to 31st March	7107
Export, from the *United States*, since 1st October last	554,779
Same time last year	487,999
Same time year before	492,225
Stock in the Southern *ports*, including New York, about	300,000

WOOL.—All descriptions are in demand, and sell very readily at full prices.

The quantity of produce offered for transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has so far exceeded expectation this spring, that the number of cars, although increased to twelve hundred and upwards, are found to be inadequate to receive it as rapidly as it is offered. There is already a great accumulation at the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, although the quantity brought to this city greatly exceeds the receipts here of any former year during the same period.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Christianity in Jerusalem.—A Protestant church has been established at Jerusalem. There have been Catholic chapels in Jerusalem for more than six hundred years.]

NEW YORK, April 2.

The steamboat Ohio arived here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from Albany, with 500 passengers, most of whom were western merchants for their spring supply of goods.

Another New Bishopric.—At an Episcopal Convention recently held at Peora, a new diocess has been formed for the State of Illinois, and the Right Rev. Philander Chase, late of Ohio, elected Bishop.

A very pretty speculation.—The Catskill Recorder tells the story of a negro speculation, much beyond any thing we have read of in the annals of Yankeeism. A fine intelligent looking negro who had been employed during the summer in a canal boat, not liking to be idle, set his wits at work to contrive some way of turning an *honest* penny during the winter, and at last hit upon the following expedient. Taking a stage driver of his acquaintance they journeyed lovingly together to Richmond, Virginia, near which the negro had formerly lived.—Here he was sold as a slave by his friend, the stage driver, for eight hundred dollars. The stage driver immediately decamped, and the negro took measures forthwith to prove and obtain his freedom. In this, by the aid of friends, and papers in his possession, he soon succeeded—was liberated and returned home; where, much to his satisfaction, he found that his partner, agreeably to promise, had deposited four hundred dollars, the half of his purchase money, to his credit in the Saving's Bank.

Courier and Enquirer.

The London Times employs three editors, the first of whom receives an annual salary of seven thousand dollars, the second four thousand five hundred, and the third three thousand five hundred. This is paying for paragraphs—something more than they are worth.—The proprietors can however well afford it, their net income being about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year. The property is a joint stock of twenty-four shares, sixteen of which are owned by one individual, Mr. Walker, a member of parliament.

The *Morrocco Lion* was sold at auction, on Saturday last, agreeably to public notice. He was knocked down at $3350 cash. The highest bidder proved to be the agent of a Menagerie in Boston, for which establishment the animal was purchased. Hundreds of people, supposing the Lion would be exhibited to public view, repaired to Mr. Dyer's Auction Rooms, at the hour of sale, to get a gratuitous look at him, but they were disappointed. He appeared only by proxy.

National Intelligencer.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety one ship letters were received at the New York Post Office, on Monday, before eleven o'clock. More than ten thousand were brought by the Caledonia and Roscoe from Liverpool. The packages and letters amounted to upwards of fifteen thousand. The whole of this immense number were delivered and made ready to be forwarded before 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad is said to be in a course of vigorous prosecution. Its friends indulge the hope that by the 1st of December next, 25 or 30 miles will be in a condition to be travelled by locomotives.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1835.

THE CONVENTION VOTE.

	For		Against.
Cumberland County,	555	-	207
Bladen,	29	-	426
Robeson,	79	-	483
Orange,	1648	-	111
Sampson,	116	-	520
Moore,	498	-	22
Wake,	370	-	901
New Hanover,	125	-	505
Franklin,	73	-	676
Warren,	76	-	439
Rowan,	1266	-	2
Davidson,	1014	-	47
Mecklenburg	1045	-	113
Guilford,	1271	-	139
Rutherford,	1618	-	1
Beaufort,	40	-	690
Lincoln,	1803	-	21
Granville,	270	-	823
Anson,	746	-	75
Montgomery,	530	-	138
Johnston,	68	-	958
Chatham,	885	-	78
Surry,	1410	-	29
Iredell,	1050	-	26
Columbus,	7	-	377
Craven,	182	-	188
Edgecombe,	57	-	939
Nash,	26	-	685
Martin,	6	-	600
Pitt *in part*,	15	-	511
Cabarrus,	505	-	71
Burke,	1353	-	13
Ashe,	261	-	416
Rockingham,	824	-	84
Stokes,	1,136	-	152
Wilkes,	1,033	-	101
Yancy,	621	-	6
	22,611		11,571

The Public Lands.—This subject is strongly, but not too strongly stated, in an extract from the Circular of the Hon. James Graham, Member of Congress from the 12th District. The great injustice which would be done to the old States, by a grant of these Lands to the States within which they lie, could not be submitted to. And it is wonderful, indeed, that the people have not been aroused to a consideration of the wasteful manner in which this immensely valuable property has been squandered among the perpetual beggars within whose boundaries it lies. We believe that not a session of Congress has passed for at least fifteen years, without hundreds of thousands of acres being gratuitously relinquished to some one or more States, public or private Institutions, or individuals The result is, that these new States have overflowing Treasuries, Internal Improvement and Education funds, whilst North Carolina, which actually *gave* to the U. States the Territory of a whole State, is wretchedly poor, without the means of prosecuting a system of Education or Internal Improvement. These things ought not and must not be. The old States must assert and maintain their right to a participation in the benefits of the common property. The time has come when this must be done or the property relinquished; for it has already been boldly asserted that the new States are of right entitled to these lands, and their cupidity being once awakened, there are indications of a rapidly growing party ready to support this unfounded claim. We say again, it cannot be submitted to.

Let any North Carolinian reflect what wonders might be effected for his beloved State by the possession of her share of the money arising from the sale of the public lands, and then determine whether he will allow mere party considerations to influence him to relinquish her right, and the ability to accomplish so much good. The proceeds of the sales of public lands last year, as reported to Congress, were $3,967,682; and the share of North Carolina, if divided among the States according to Federal population, would be about $210,000. The accumulation of such a sum every year, would in a few years, produce such an amount of interest as would support Common Schools in every neighborhood of the State, where the children of the rich and the poor might be educated without charge; or would construct Rail Roads on every desirable route, along which the Farmer might convey his produce almost without charge, to a market.

Let the reader ask himself if he can have any hope of accomplishing these great objects by any other means? He must be aware that no Legislature will ever have the daring to *tax* the people for their accomplishment; and that the people would not submit to be thus taxed. His only hope must rest on the possession of a fund thus acquired. It is important therefore that the people should reflect on this subject; for it will necessarily become a test question in our future elections; and no man should be supported as a Representative in either the State or National Legislature, who will not go for the interest of the State, even though it should conflict with the behests of a party, or the interests of an ambitious individual.

The Lyceum.—The Lectures continue to attract crowds of both sexes. The last, by John W. Huske, Esq. was well calculated, both as to the subject and its treatment, to interest his audience.

The next will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq.

Expedition.—The Steam Boats Henrietta & John Walker left the wharf at this town on the morning of Sunday the 5th inst., arrived at Wilmington and took in large loads of goods, and were back at this place, the one at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and the other an hour or two afterwards, each being incumbered with a tow boat. They brought goods which were shipped at New York only ten days before their arrival here.

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of Capital of Fifteen per cent.

National Portrait Gallery.—An agent for this beautiful work is now in this place, having the work up to No. 20 inclusive, for delivery. He has left specimens at the Book Store, where they may be examined. Among the Portraits, which are executed in the first style, are those of Washington and his Lady, Chief Justice Marshall, William Witt, Gov. Cass, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay, Charles Carroll, Daniel Webster, Bishop White, Irving, Cooper, &c. &c. It is altogether a splendid work, and deserves patronage.

Virginia Elections.—A few of the counties in Virginia have voted; and with unexpected results, in some instances. The Counties of Nottoway and Henrico, for instance, have returned each one Administration member, instead of the Opposition members of last year. In the latter county however, the election is contested, and it is confidently asserted that the Opposition candidate is really elected by a majority of more than 40 votes. To balance this loss, the Opposition have carried the important county of Albemarle, represented last year by Messrs. Rives and Randolph, who have been beaten by Mess. Gilmer and Southall. In Powhatan county, the Administration candidate is re-elected by 7 votes, but the election is contested, and the Richmond Whig says the opposition candidate is entitled to the seat by from ten to twenty votes. These are the only changes, so far as the election has progressed. None of the Congressional returns are as yet complete.

Since the above was in type, the mails have brought us the result of the election in Rockbridge county, in which Moore, a strong man in the ranks of the Administration in the last Legislature, has been beaten more than a hundred votes by A. Leyburn. Also, that Mr. Archer, (Whig) has abandoned the contest in his Congressional District, and is succeeded by Mr. Jones, (Adm.)

These are all the changes that we gather from the Virginia papers.

The next President.—The Raleigh Star has avowed its preference of Judge White, for President, to succeed Gen. Jackson.

The Raleigh Standard says, in speaking of the law to establish Branch Mints, "Col. Benton is in a good degree the author and father of this important measure—it being auxiliary to his great plan of bringing back and restoring the legitimate and constitutional currency of the country—the precious metal currency of less degenerate days than the present."

If our recollection does not deceive us, credit is here attempted to be given to Mr. Benton to which he is in no way entitled. For several years past, resolutions proposing the establishment of one or more Branch Mints, have been introduced in Congress, by different members, chiefly from this State, and *never* by Mr. Benton. At the last session, the resolution which led to the introduction and passage of the law, originated with Mr. Calhoun; the bill was reported by him, and to him are we chiefly indebted for its passage. It was he who ably and untiringly advocated it in all its stages, and defended it against all attacks. With what justice, therefore, the Standard can give Mr. Benton the credit for it, is a mystery to us.

Rare Flower.—Perhaps few of our readers are aware of the effects which may be produced on fruits and flowers by what is commonly called budding, or inoculating the limbs of trees. We yesterday saw a flower, from the garden of a gentleman of this county, (who has made many experiments of this kind,) combining the qualities of the Rose and Peach Blossom. The stem and leaf were of the Peach, except that the latter was slightly serrated, similar to the rose leaf; the leaves of the flower were of the colour of the peach, and taste of the rose; the farina resembled that of the peach. The flower was about four times the size of the peach blossom.

An application was recently made to the President of the U. States, for the pardon of the youth Dallerhite, aged 13 years, who was convicted at the last Term of the Federal Court for this District, of robbing the mail between Raleigh and Roxborough. The President declined, for the present, a compliance with the application.

The President, in accordance with a suggestion to that effect, has instructed the Postmaster General to prevent the employment of youths under a proper age in the transportation of the mail.

Mecklenburg Declaration.—The citizens of Mecklenburg County are making arrangements to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the 20th day of May proximo, the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence made by the Patriots of that county. Franklin L. Smith, Esq. has been selected to deliver an oration on the occasion, and Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. to read the said Declaration.

The citizens of Oxford, in this State, availed themselves of the occasion of a recent visit from the Hon. Mr. Peyton, Member of Congress from Tennessee, to give a public dinner in honor of Judge White. A number of the most influential gentlemen of the Town and County participated, among them some whose names we recognize as friends of Gen. Jackson.

It is said that there is not a single Van Buren man in Davidson County. We can scarce believe this to be exactly true: but the Editor of this paper, has been at Lexington the greater part of this week: on two days of that time, there was an election there, and a large turn out of the people, with whom he mixed a good deal: *he did not see or hear of one.—Carolina Watchman.*

Liverpool Packets.—The proprietors of the lines of Packet Ships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, have reduced their rates to the following prices: Cabin outward passage including wines and liquors, $120; ditto without wine and liquors $100. These rates of fare are considerably lower than those of the New York lines, and the Packet vessels in no respect inferior.

New York, April 8.

Later from England.—By the arrival of the packet ship President, Capt. Moore, from London, papers of the 14th have been received.—Nothing of much importance had occurred either in London or Paris.

PARIS, MARCH 12.

The Ministerial arrangements have at last been completed. M. de Broglie is to be President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. de Rigny has consented to hold the War Department until the arrival of Marshal Maison from St. Petersburgh. All the other Ministers remain in their respective offices.

Herald, March 14, morning.

The Paris papers of Thursday have been received, but their contents are of no public importance. No official announcement has yet been made of the formation of a cabinet.

Sun. Evening, March 14.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—March 12.

There is not any new feature in our Cotton Market to-day. The demand has continued steady, and the prices are without change. The sales are—1,970 American, 9¼d a 11d; 260 Peruvian, 14d; 100 Maranham, 12¼d a 14½d; 100 Surats, 7½d; 70 Bahias, 12½d;—total, 2,500.

Connecticut Election.—The Whigs of the East appear to have sunk into an apathy, which when opposed by the interested activity of the office holders cannot but endanger the cause, however strong The Commercial Advertiser of last evening says—"The general election in Connecticut took place yesterday. From the apathy which seems to have prevailed, we anticipate the success of the Tories. Both the representatives in Hartford, however, were chosen yesterday before the boat left, and both sound Whigs."

Phil. Gaz.

Let the South look to it.—Who pressed the Missouri Resolution?—Rufus King, of *New York!*

Who backed Rufus King?—Martin Van Buren, of *New York!*

Who moved for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, at the last Session?—Mr. Dickson of *New York!*

Dentistry.—We are requested to state, that Dr. JAS. A. PLEASANTS, Dentist, author of a valuable "Treatise on the Functions, Disorders, and Treatment of the Teeth," will be in this place in a few days.

April 14, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received and are now opening their SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards,
Fur Hats, Cotton Yarn,
Rorum do, Writing, Letter and
Wool do, Wrapping Paper,
Leghorn & Patent Medicines, &c.
Palm leaf do,

ALSO,

12 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
40 do. Molasses,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
80 kegs Nails,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire, &c.

Which we offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance, for cash or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 14, 1835 32-6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*.

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

$50 Reward,

FOR the apprehension of and proof sufficient to convict the Villian or Villians who burnt my Summer Residence.

R. C. McMASTER.

April 13, 1835. 32-1w.

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received a part of his Spring purchases of Books, and expects the remainder in a few days. They will make his Stock very large and valuable, comprising excellent works, in almost every branch of Literature. Country Merchants, Literary gentlemen, Teachers and Students, will find bargains.

E. J. HALE.

April 14, 1835.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville, will meet in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on Thursday next, the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock. The Sermon, at the opening of the Presbytery, will be delivered by the Rev. Colin McIver, the present Moderator. The Presbytery will continue to sit and transact Ecclesiastical business, from day to day, for several days; and each day there will be Divine Service The business of Presbytery is always transacted with open doors. All who feel an interest in the welfare of the church of Christ in general, and of the Presbyterian Church in particular, are respectfully invited to attend.

April 13, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have long considered our neglect of the *Mechanic Arts*, as one of the most unremitting causes of the continued emporerishment of North Carolina. I know that it is common to hear the retrograde movement, which has been more or less obvious for fifteen years past, attributed to the want of *Roads* and *Canals* (and certainly the absorbing expense of *transportation* is a heavy tax upon us) or to the drain of *emigration*. But a little reflection will enable us to trace much of the evil to our devoting the *productive labor* of the State *too exclusively* to Agriculture, and to the consequent abandonment of our *mechanical resources*.

The profit of labour and capital throughout the State is staked as it were upon *one throw*—the *turn* of the *season*. If the crop fails, every thing fails; and even a partial failure, as of one-third the Cotton crop last year, entails a tremendous loss. When Agriculture too is the exclusive pursuit as with us, we have to buy every thing else abroad, from a Watch to a Broom or an *Axe-helve*,—for strange as it may appear, the latter articles have actually been sent to us by the enterprising Yankees, and we are absolutely dependent on the North and East for every thing the construction of which requires skill and intelligence. Even sitting Chairs which cost less than a dollar a piece in N. York, are imported and carried into the interior of the State—the expenses of buying and *transportation* exceeding the original cost! What wretched Political economy!

Such mechapical business as must of necessity be done here, is very unskillfully, and of course very expensively performed. Who can estimate the amount of losses sustained from year to year in North Carolina, by having houses, mills, bridges, boats, carriages, &c. built carelessly or on wrong principles? And how can it be otherwise, when these things are built by uneducated white men or by slaves? Is it not then high time to rescue the Mechanic Arts from their degradation and restore them to the hands of the *educated*—who can work scientifically, skillfully and *cheaply;* and then these pursuits will have the respectability attached to them elsewhere.

To bring about these results—let the Male Academies, (which are large enough to sustain it successfully) have a *Manual Labour Department*, where those who wish may see the application of the principles of science to the arts of life, and become initiated if they choose, into the uses of various tools.

It will often be a blessing to young men (besides the usual benefit of preserving their health, and of affording to some, the means of continuing their studies) by providing resources against the reverses of after life.

To sow broadcast amongst our rising youth, the seed of such knowledge, may be the means of rearing some Arkwright, or Wedgwood, or Rennie, or Whitney, to adorn the State and devote his genius to the advancement of her prosperity.

A NATIVE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: After some considerable consultation on the subject, between the parties, on whom I animadverted in my last communication, and the editor of the Press, it has been decided, that *he* shall write them out of the scrape into which they have inadvertently got, by *prematurely* promulgating principles and opinions under the mistaken impression, that there was none present but good and true collar men, while it would seem, to their great annoyance,

"There was a cheil amongst them taking notes." An article has consequently been produced on the responsibility of the Editor, which roundly denies that Internal Improvements was assailed by their party. Now had he published my article in his paper, I care not what comments he made, I should not have deemed it necessary to answer him; leaving it to those who were there to say, whether the synopsis which I gave of their speeches, was not true to the letter; that I may have drawn conclusions differing from what *they* would, or rather from what they would have *others* draw, I will not deny, but I leave it to every candid reader whether the conclusions were not warranted by the premises; the manner by which the Speaker arrived at the disputed words was this: he said that the opposition had at different times adopted various stratagems to divide the republican party, "first the United States Bank, which was now exploded; they next seized on internal improvements as a hobby," &c., using precisely the words which I did; and for the truth of this statement, I appeal to every honorable man in their presence, and to none would I sooner appeal, than to the Editor of the Press himself, if he dared express his candid opinion; but having the fear of certain leading men of his party before his eyes, he dares not acknowledge what he knows to be truth; and I know not *a more effectual method of assailing a public measure with one political party than for them to say it is a scheme of the opposition.*

But why need I prove these things when their own actions prove them? If the leading men of that party were not opposed to internal improvements, why was there nothing done for that cause during the session of the last Legislature? Was there not a majority of that party in both branches of the Legislature? Yes, they say, there was a decided majority. And what was done to improve the condition of the State? *Nothing! nothing!!* But they elected Bedford Brown, instructed Mr. Mangum, spent all the funds in the Treasury, including a part of the Literary fund, and then returned home to denounce Internal Improvement as a measure of the opposition, calculated to do their party a prejudice by giving the ascendancy to true patriots and men of talents. Who now has *"fib'd"* was it me, or rather was it not my friend of the Press? But I do not accuse him of lieing on his own account and risk; he does it for his party, men who never dreamed that there would be a necessity of denying their words, until they saw them closely scanned, when dreading public opinion, for the time has not yet arrived, when even in their opinion they may successfully wage a warfare against measures, so essential to the prosperity of our State, however much such measures may be adverse to their schemes, but such are their real feelings and sentiments on the subject, that should they yet be *"cornered"* I am persuaded they would come out under their true colours and like fierce bulls erect their tails and bid defiance to every measure opposed to their ambitious views.

But being, as I have said, as yet unprepared for such a course, they have thrust *our* Editor between them and the lash which they so justly merited; an act which I regret, as bringing me into collision with him, a good clever man, whom on many accounts I esteem; and one who, were it not for the influence which a few prominent men of his party have over him, would be as apt to speak and write the truth as not. But he should not now complain if a few stray stripes should fall on his shoulders, by way of compensation for his attempt to brand me with falsehood, for having the hardihood to give publicity to some of the speeches of his partizans. But I acknowledge I do not see any other way in which he could have served them, for, without denying their words in toto, I defy him and the whole *fraternity* of them, even though they possessed the sophistry of their great prototype Van Buren himself, to give their language and acts such a colouring as to make it appear that the views and interests of their party are not opposed to the best interests of the State.

I am further charged with assailing the office-holding chairman of the Van Buren meeting without cause, and that the implication of corruption and influence is unfounded. That there *may have* been no corruption I do not deny, unless his appointment to the office which he now holds for no other merit than his political creed, should come under that head.

But no influence! what! proclaiming the merits of General Jackson, and his favorite Van Buren, from day to day in the high ways and market places, getting up Van Buren meetings, acting as Chairman, appointing Committees, keeping silence and order, by thumping his favorite hickory stick on the floor, and yet no influence! O Editor, where is thy blush? That a majority of the offices under the Federal Government in this place are filled by men who have not turned aside to bow down and worship the demigod who rules the destinies of our country, I do not deny; but the reason why it is so, is sufficiently obvious, *the emoluments of their offices are not a compensation for the duties to be performed;* and again the men who now fill them were placed there before the Kitchen Cabinet was organized; nor is it with such offices that men who have stuck to the General right or wrong, through good and evil report, are to be rewarded; or the present incumbent had long since been reformed out. On this point I speak advisedly, for it is not unknown to me that estimates were made of the value of certain offices *under the new regulation*, provided the bill before the last Congress for that purpose should become a law, and to whom they were in perspective assigned.

But be it known to whom it may concern, that I am not an advocate of any office holders, and that the very men whom I now apparently defend, should they attempt to dictate political creeds to other men, shall as assuredly receive the lash at my hands as I now bestow it on our *uninfluential* sinecure office holding Chairman, who has generously bestowed the fees of his office on a man for performing the duties of the office, while he receives the salary for doing nothing, seeing he exerts no influence in the political affairs of our country.

Now if these men are tired of my triades, as they term my writings, and wish for peace, they must not attempt to screen themselves from public opprobrium by again charging me with falsehood, themselves, or by proxy, or I may have occasion to trouble them again.

MONK.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 8, 1835, Steamer Jno. Walker, with Tow Boat Washington, with a full cargo of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Dry Goods, &c &c. for John C. Latta, C. T. Haigh, John M. Dobbin, Hall & Johnson, Henry Horn, Willkings & Co., Duncan McNeill, Gardner & McKethan, Thomas Cochran, Joseph Baker, Nott & Starr, George McNeill, John M. Strong, Samuel T. Hawley, Yarbrough & Ray, J. W. Cochran, A. Campbell, Curtis & Myrover, Hancock & Smith, N. McKinnon, J. W. Weisiger, J. Martine, Gurdon Deming, G. Harlbutt, W. Locke, A. Kimball, John Crow, W. S. Latta and D. O'Hanlon, of this place, and for E. Smith & Son, D. Lindsey & Co., G. W. Lindsey, A. H Lindsey, J. Johnson, John Murphey, Murphey & Taylor, Mebane & Boring, MacAdoo & Scott, J. & R. Gilmore, W. & G. Gilmer, Rev. A. McCallum, Thomas J. Buchanan, J. & J. S. Gibson, Nathan Hunt, J. J. Blackwood, Wm. Murphey, D. C. Lilly, Farish & McNeill, Robert E. Rives, Donald & McLean, E. W. Ogburn, T. Murrow, D. & G. A. Ramsour, and D. Ramsour, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 8, 1835, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton &c. for George McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, and J. C. Latta.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax, 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 15¾ a 16¼. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $5 00 a $5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4¾ a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835

Mrs. Eliza A. Hatchel

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that she will open School the first of May, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Beard. She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, and Rhetoric; also, Drawing and Painting on paper, velvet and satin, Theorem cutting, the Puner and Ebony Painting, Transferring on wood, Embossembroidery, Embroidery with silk, Bead Work in different ways, Lace Work, and all kinds of Needle Work. The prices of tuition will be such as are customary in this place. She formerly taught school in Moufreesboro', N. C. As she is a stranger, she brought a certificate with her.

April 14, 1835. 32 3wp.

A HORSE

WAS offered for sale in this place, under very suspicious circumstances about twelve days since; subsequent events confirm the suspicion, that the Horse was stolen. This is to give notice to any person who has lost a Horse, that by writing to the Subscriber (postage paid,) and giving an accurate description of him, an immediate answer will be returned, should the Horse answer the description, but not otherwise. He is very easily described, having several notable marks which could not escape the notice of the most superficial observer. The man who offered him for sale is confined in the Jail of this place. Letters to be directed to

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1835. 32tf

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 22d day of May next, there will be let out to the lowest bidder, in Carthage, Moore County, the building of a Brick COURT HOUSE, in that place. The Contractor furnishing all the necessary materials. The House to be fifty-six feet by forty-two; two story; the lower story to be ten feet between joints; the upper fourteen feet; the wall of the lower story to be twenty inches thick; the upper wall eighteen inches; the House divided below into four rooms and two passages; above into three rooms; the partition walls below to be of brick; above of wood; lathed and plastered; the House to be covered with Zinc. Further particulars and terms made known on the day.

CORNELIUS DOWD,
JOHN MORISON,
JOHN B. KELLY, } *Commissioners.*

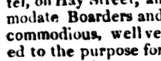
Carthage, April 6, 1835. 32-t20thM,

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables.

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86 tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, Oct 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11 tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E J HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Miscounte; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jamieson's Sketches; Mrs. Jamieson's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3rd inst., a Negro man named **JIM**, about 25 years of age, of light complexion, five feet 8 or 9 inches high. He is slow spoken, and in answering utters a kind of laugh. Jim was raised by a Mr Murphy in Robeson County, and sold to James McArthur, in Marion District, S. C of whom he was last purchased. I expect that he has made his way into Robeson or Marion as he has an extensive connexion there. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, living near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County, N. C or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him.

DANIEL MALLOY.

March 18, 1835. 29 4w

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Ashton Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber

J. MUNN.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES. PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900 tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb 9, 1835. 23 tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835 25tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Bank of Cape Fear,

20th March, 1835.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at which time a punctual attendance is desirable, either in person or by proxy, as important matters are then to be transacted.

JAS. OWEN, *Pres'dt*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, three valuable STORES on Person street. The one occupied by Mr Elijah Fuller, with a large and convenient Ware House in the rear—one occupied by John Waddill, Jr., and one adjoining the last named, all good stands for business. Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 4 miles from town, containing 16¼ acres, adjoining which is 42 acres, with some good Log Houses, which will also be sold with or separate as may suit purchasers All the above belongs to the Estate of W. Whitehead, and if not sold at private sale before the first day of May, it will then be offered at auction under the Market House. For terms or other particulars, inquire of either of the subscribers.

T. J. CURTIS,
S. T. HAWLEY, } *Executors.*

March 23, 1835 29ts.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

No. 88, Water Street,

NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider. for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour, all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central,* and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business* or *pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the *Larder* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial Tokay.

The *Larder* will at all times be kept well stored with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford, and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favors of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 25 9w.

GOODS

Of a SUPERIOR quality.

THE Subscriber has received part, and expects the balance of his Spring purchase in a few days, which will form a variety of the best and most fashionable kind of Spring and Summer Staple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superior extra blue, black and green Cloths and Cassimeres, Bombazines, Silks, Cassians, black Lastings, crape Camlets, Drilets, Bedtickings, brown and black Domestics, Fancy Muslins and Ginghams, Calicoes and Cambrics, Veils and fancy Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions, silk and cotton Hosiery, silk Bands and Tassels, **Zepire Scarfs,** thread and bobinet Edgings, Muslin and Lace Insertings, Parasols and Umbrellas, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, fine kid, seal and morocco Shoes. Slippers and Pumps, real Beaver and fur Hats; together with almost an endless variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, March 31. 1835 30tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de-berlins, Gros de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Jeans, Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Pressburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. **234,** Pearl street, corner of Burling's Slip.

They have availed themselves of ample room to completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.

New York, February 2, 1835. 28tf

New Books—Just Received.

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Frank zie Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems; the Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gummere's Log; Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family Home; Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Process of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Chalmer's Works; Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c &c.

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Wonderful and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Hume's History of England; Byron's Works; Rollin's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Salmagundi; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleadings; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE

March 28, 1835.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON

March 31, 1835.